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[a1365]

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Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a49]

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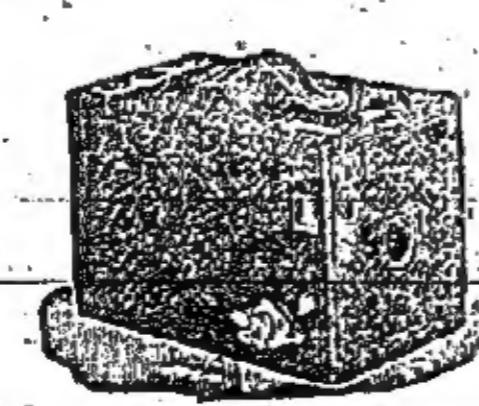
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Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [a68]

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Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [a306]

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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a46]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVOLIS ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1905.

The revolution in Russia is by no means a brand-new agitation. We have been lately told, by Russians, that it is the work of the Russian duplicate of our Little England party, that it has its beginning in the current war, that it is being carried out by worthless characters, in the pay of Russia's enemies, and so on. The Church, as in duty it feels bound, is on the side of constituted authority. In the absence of trustworthy information to the contrary, we assumed FATHER GAPON to be an enthusiastic young fool, a visionary, with impossible dreams of a Russian millennium. The Holy Synod calls him "a criminal priest," whatever that may mean; but his conduct in espousing such a dangerous cause should be taken as evidence at least of sincerity. The Holy Synod also takes up the tale of the "civil war" being inspired by enemies without, to handicap Russia in her struggle with Japan; and assures the Russian strikers that they are disobeying "God's commands" as well as the Emperor's. The connection between the Russo-Japanese war and Russia's internal strife can be made apparent only in the theory that the persecuted mice have discovered that the best time to play is when the cat is busy elsewhere. Otherwise, the desire to play is an old standing one, and the outside enemies of Russia have nothing to do with the present outbreak. Japan will regret it rather than rejoice at it, for in affording Russia such an excellent excuse for failure in Manchuria, it tends to minimise the triumph of the Japanese forces. So long ago as 1857, and, for all we know, long before that—but certainly in 1857, an agitation for a Russian constitution was recorded. It arose in consequence of the attempt of ALEXANDER II. to emancipate the serfs; and curiously enough, as in the case of our own Magna Charta, the first move came from the nobles. In exchange for the surrender of their feudal rights, the nobles demanded a constitution. Shortly afterwards, there was a proposal that the nation at large should be allowed to declare its will by means of elected re-

presentatives; but ALEXANDER II. considered that the embryo Parliament would be unwieldy in point of numbers, and probably disorderly for lack of a scrupulous in public business. Debates would generate, it was thought, a clash friction that would be altogether insupportable, so a compromise was effected in the election of forty-six provincial committees consisting of land-owners. These committees were entrusted with the discussion of the emancipation scheme, and the preparation of reports for a "Formulating Commission." It was four years later that ALEXANDER II. gave utterance to the famous aphorism that "Liberation without law has always ended in an increase of the proprietor's arbitrary power." He had in mind the effect in such instances as that of NAPOLEON's emancipation of the peasants in Poland, and of our own experiment in freeing the American negroes. For "proprietor" read "capitalist," and the EMPEROR's saying hits off with some justice the status of our own toiling masses at home, before Trades Unions grew and multiplied so as to adjust the balance of tyranny, and even to sway it somewhat to the other extreme. As we have briefly indicated in a previous article, ALEXANDER's well-laid scheme went wrong, owing to the success of the conservatives on the Commission, who managed to curtail the allotments while increasing the valuations by which they were to be gradually redeemed. The Imperial scheme had been hailed with such a flourish of trumpets that the Press, upon which the embargo had been temporarily relaxed, ranted in Utopian strains of political freedom and general prosperity; and when the expected ell turned out to be an inch, the seeds of the present agitation were undoubtedly planted in by no means stony ground. The temperament of the Slav is volatile, impressionable, prone to sentiments and ideals, like the French. There was a general uprising in May, 1861, and riotous demonstrations by University students in October of the same year. "Land and Liberty" was the title of a revolutionary journal widely circulated in secret. In June 1862 there was another big uprisings, on exactly similar lines to the present one, and in the same places. Then as now the troops indulged in licensed butchery. In 1863, the year of the Polish rebellion, MURAVIEV's severity in Lithuania shocked the world, while towns being given up to fire and pillage by Imperial troops. Ever since, the trouble has been an almost annual recurrence. It is a shock to be told to-day by REUTER that six thousand Parisians have met to denounce the events taking place in Russia, seeing that it was French philosophers who gave birth to nihilism in the eighteenth century; and the temporary success of the Paris Commune in 1871 that fanned it into fierce flame in Russia. Nihilism killed itself by its own violent excesses, but revolution remained in the air. When the present Tsar received his first deputation in January 1885, the party that had come to do homage to the "prophet's son" had fallen in love with her money and not with herself. "Her married life was unhappy," the correspondent says. She found herself, instead of being a wife, in reality an upper servant. Neglect and continual hypocrisy opened her eyes to the true state of affairs, and DOWIE's passing as the restored Elijah was the last straw. She determined to quit Zion City at all costs. The Dowies at first refused to let her go, but she threatened to run away, and finally they gave in. Her mother sent her money, and, disillusioned, broken in health and spirits, she arrived at her home the other day. Her brothers are rich manufacturers in Geneva."

By kind permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music, at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, this (Friday) evening:—
March.—"Sweet dan de Sugar Cane" With Overture... "The Bohemian Girl" ...Balf... Selection... "Bonnie Coo of Scotland" Godfrey... "The Savoy" ...Sullivan... Waltz... "Reverie" ...Follett... Selection... "The Duchess of Dantzig" Ivan Caryll... "Le Diabol on Corps" ...Gilli...
Menu.—Hors D'Œuvres—Sliced Brie... Tomatoes, and Water Cress, Red Fish on Toast, Soup—Mock Turkey and Italian Paste, Fish-Baked Fish and Anchovy Sauce Entrees—Larded Brie of Pigeon Grilled Fillet of Beef and Pork, Sheep's Tongue on Aspic Joints—Roast Sirloin of Beef, Roast Turkey, and Coll York Ham, Curry, Lobster, and Salmon in Gratin, Eggs, Aspic, and Baked Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, Grated Peas, and Fried Sweet Potatoes, Pudding, Tippy Cakes, Vanilla Ice-Cream, Finger Cakes, Fruits in Season, Tea.

CHANTABOON EVACUATED.

The last detachment of French troops left Chantaboon-Paknam at 2 p.m. on the 8th January. The evacuation has, therefore, been completed a day within the ten days fixed by the Protocol of June 29th last, which were to run from December 30th, the day-on-which-the territories ceded to France under the Treaty were placed at the disposal of the French Authorities.

Before his departure, the Commandant of the French troops issued a proclamation, stating that a truce had been concluded between France and Siam, which removed all difficulties and strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries. There was, therefore, no reason why the French troops should remain any longer in Chantaboon. A Consul would be stationed to look after the interests of French subjects. In taking leave he trusted that all the inhabitants of Chantaboon, both French and Siamese subjects, would enjoy prosperity in the future.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE]

ANOTHER "ENQUIRY."

LONDON, 31st January.

Count Lamsdorff has informed the Hon. Charles Hardinge that he has ordered a searching enquiry to be made in Warsaw into the recent attacks on the British Consul; and the completed effacement of the placards in Libau and Moscow. The Count has expressed unqualified disapproval of the conduct of the Moscow Prefects.

THAT WONDERFUL PARIS.

LONDON, 31st January.

Yesterday evening 6,000 persons met in Paris to denounce the events taking place in Russia; extraordinary police precautions were taken. As the meeting was breaking up a bomb was thrown, and two Republican Guard were wounded; several arrests were made. A third bomb was found outside the residence of Prince Tributinski, the Russian attaché.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, 31st January.

The death is announced of Mr. Lawrence Colville Jackson, K.C., lately Judicial Commissioner, Federal & Ma-Ya States.

THE WAR.

[REUTER'S SERVICE]

THE NORTH SEA ENQUIRY.

LONDON, 31st January.

Captain Kladov, of the Russian Navy, in evidence before the Commission now sitting at Paris, emphatically and circumstantially reiterated the story of the encounter with torpedo-boats in the North Sea.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO RUSSIA'S NOTE.

We have received from Mr. M. Noma, Japanese Consul, the following telegraph:—

SHANGHAI, January 31st, 1.2 p.m.

Communication of the Japanese Government addressed to the Powers relative to the Russian Note:—"The situation of the Imperial Government has been drawn to the communication recently addressed by Russia to the Powers on the subject of the neutrality of China. The duty of defending China against the designs of Russia does not devolve on the Imperial Government, but so far as those accusations call in question the good faith and loyalty of Japan to her engagements, the Imperial Government feels bound to repel them."

(1) Russia indirectly suggests that the capture of the *Reichsflotte* involved the violation of Chinese neutrality on the part of Japan. The capture in question was, on the contrary, nothing more than a neutral and inevitable measure of self-defence made necessary by the prior disregard of China's neutrality by Russia.

The facts of the case were fully explained by the Imperial Government at the time, and it is consequently unnecessary to repeat them in the present Note.

(2) It is next asserted in the Russian communication that it has been ascertained many times: (a) that bands of Chunchus, operating in neutral territory, were commanded by Japanese officers; (b) that a whole detachment of these Chunchus have been enrolled on institutional method, and are in the pay of the Japanese Government; (c) that Japanese military instructors are constantly making private agreements among the Chinese soldiers stationed along the northern boundaries. It has been repeatedly ascertained that these reports are one and all wholly and absolutely without foundation. The Imperial Government consequently, categorically and without qualification or reservation, deny them, and declare that Russia cannot produce any evidence worthy of credence to support their so-called ascertained charges.

(3) It is next stated that it has been established that the Japanese have been using Minotao Island as a naval base for operations. Nothing of the kind can be established, for the sufficient reason that the accusations are destitute of truth. As a matter of fact, however, those islands were used by Russia as a naval base and the blockade of Liapoutao peninsula was proclaimed; and thereafter, until the fall of Port Arthur, they were used as a place of call for military junks employed by Russia in amassing military stores through the blockade of Port Arthur from the Shantung province. During this latter period, Japanese men-of-war, it is true, cruised in the neighbourhood of these islands when they were approachable. It was deemed necessary to keep watch on the movements of these junks, but that a naval base in any sense of the word was ever created there by Japan is absolutely denied. It may be added that it was within the territorial waters of this Minotao group that in March, 19, 1904, the privately-owned Japanese steamer *Hai-ki Maru* was fired on and sunk by a Russian man-of-war.

(4) It is further charged that we are importing into Dalmatia from Chefoo and other Chinese great quantities of contraband of war. The Imperial Government does not deny that they have obtained from Chefoo and other Chinese persons supplies for their forces in the field, neither do they deny that these articles, having in view their destination, were contraband of war; but they do deny that this constituted a breach of China's neutrality either on the part of Japan or China, as trade in contraband was established with Port Arthur fortress.

In utter defiance of the protests from the Chinese authorities, the apparatus was maintained and continued in use.

(5) It is well known that the Russian gun-boat *Mandjur*, which lay in the port of Shanghai at the outbreak of hostilities, unmercifully refused to leave port for several weeks after the demand for her immediate departure had been made by the Chinese authorities, and it was only after prolonged negotiation that the commander of the vessel finally agreed to disarm her. In consequence of the naval engagement of the 10th August last, the *Akold* and *Grenouille* took refuge at Shanghai, and their commanders refused, under various protest, either to leave the port or disarm the man-of-war. It was only after several weeks of negotiation that the vessels eventually disarmed. It had been learned that, in November last, when the members of the crew of the *Reichsflotte* were on their way from Chefoo to Shanghai to be interned there, the commander illicitly left the transport at Woosung on the pretence of paying a visit to the Russian Consulate and escaped to Europe on board a steamer which left the port for Europe on the same day. This is done in total disregard of the internment enforced on him by the Chinese Government, and, as if in approval of his action, he has since been decorated by the Emperor of Russia. Later on the crew of the *Rasforney* were also to be interned at Shanghai. The commander of the said man-of-war, Paul Michael Owicki, and the sub-lieutenant, Klawdy Valentin Owicki, secretly found their way on to a merchant ship called the *Nigretta*, and attempted to escape to Vladivostok in the disguise of freight agents. They were discovered by the Imperial Japanese navy, and confess, the above acts at the *Sasbo* Prise Cont.

(6) It is finally alleged in the Russian communication that the Chinese are no longer satisfied with a violation of neutrality in the directions indicated, and are making serious preparations with the apparent intention of taking an active part in the military operations, ad that a feverish excitement, dangerous to all Europeans, prevails amongst the Chinese people, who are constantly being aroused. This condition of things, it is asserted, is due to the actions of the Japanese, and to their intimidating the Chinese. This is as hard on the Government at Peking as on the Japanese. It is difficult to imagine how it would be possible to frame charges more mischievous or more remote from the actual facts, than these theories. The assertion that the Chinese are making preparations with the intention of taking part with the Japanese in the hostilities is entirely destitute of truth. That there is at the present moment in China any anti-foreign movement or an increase in the anti-foreign feeling is equally unfounded. That Japan has attempted to draw China into the conflict or to cause a recurrence of anti-foreign sentiment in China is precisely contrary to the facts which our Imperial Government believe to within the knowledge of all the Powers. At the beginning of the war our Imperial Government agreed to the localization of warlike operations and engaged to respect the neutrality of China outside the "Fifteen-mile zone" provided that Russia, making a similar engagement to the Powers, should in good faith fulfil the conditions of the engagement. Our Imperial Government loyally and in good faith kept their engagement and they have no other intention than to continue to do so. They have at all times since the outbreak of hostilities watched with the utmost vigilance the course of events in China and have repeatedly, whenever occasion arose, advised the Chinese Government in the strongest manner possible to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality and to take all necessary steps to protect the lives and property of foreigners. They will be found bound to pursue the same course in future if the situation in China at any time becomes such as to make a "war" action necessary or desirable. The conclusion of the Russian communication makes it abundantly clear that the motive of the Russian Government in formulating the baseless accusation which it contains was to relieve themselves of an engagement, the terms of which, with the progress of the war, are no longer to their advantage."

Statement presented to the Powers together with the foregoing communication:—

"Statement of some of the more conspicuous instances in which Russia has violated the neutrality of China:—

"(1) It is a notorious fact that Russia frequently dispatches her troops into Mongolia for the purpose of imposing military tariffs and that she appropriates to military use horses, provisions, etc., collected from that province.

"(2) With a view to limiting the area of hostile operations in the present war to as small a zone as possible, the Imperial Government has invariably respected China's neutrality in the region west of Liapoo, but Russia has repeatedly violated it, and is at this moment stationing a large force of her army in that region."

The drain upon Russia's strength in men for the Japanese War is either becoming incomparably greater than any obtainable figure would seem to show, or else Russia's actual resources in men are very much below what is generally supposed. The latter supposition is easily explained by the methods of the Recruiting Committee; in times of peace the number of recruits in the Russian official world applying with particular force to an institution which everybody is anxious to get the best of. Thus, the lists of reserve men are probably very much below the forces which Russia should have available at any moment. On the other hand, the wastage of men in Russian campaigns is always enormous, and in the present case can be compared only to the losses incurred in the Crimean campaign before the field of battle was reached. One hears grim stories of dead men lying out of troop trains at all the stopping-places—either frozen stiff by the terrible cold on the way, or if the horse-tracks in which Russian soldiers travel are provided with a stove (one of the little iron arrangements in the middle of the track), it often gets out of order and suffocates with wood-gas many of the men.

The districts last mobilised in Poland and the Baltic Provinces are being most severely dealt with, notwithstanding the Czar's express orders that men with three helpless ones dependent upon them were to be spared. As a matter of fact, I have trustworthy evidence that every man is being taken, and even the medical examination is not too searching as to fitness, the reply to all sorts of medical objections being "We want all we can get." I know of men of thirty-six with families of three, four, and more little children being taken, and several cases of men with very feeble health being unable to plead their infirmities with success. The manner in which the Czar's order was fulfilled by the Military authorities is very instructive of Russian methods. It is, of course, impossible to ignore an Imperial order, but the authorities signified that any man liable to serve, but coming under the exemption accorded by the Czar, must put in his application to be freed himself with all the necessary papers. Practically, the man is in Manchuria before it is found convenient to examine the papers. There is no redress, and it is becoming plain that Russia's needs are great indeed, notwithstanding the altogether impossibly optimistic health reports circulated officially about the state of the armies in the field.—Standard's *Locow Corr.*

PILOTS.

The Merchant Service Guild have just received letters from their solicitors at Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, who are respectively Mr. James Hall, and Mr. Walter Marks. Mr. Hall, in referring to the loss of the P. & O. liner *Australasia* when entering Melbourne, states that consternation has arisen in the minds of pilots, shipmasters, and others, in Australia, owing to what is considered by competent authorities as the unnecessarily severe tests now required by the Marine Department through their specialist committee. He appears to require the standard of sight to be considerably higher than the Board of Trade, with the result that three of the pilots have been placed in positions of some difficulty. These pilots, Mr. Hall states, are men of great capacity in their profession, and were considered to have good sight by the travelling public. According to Mr. Hall, the Marine Board is relaxing now the period of stage flight has passed, and he thinks the standard of the Board of Trade will be accepted. His view is, that if the Marine Board had not modified their views, the effect would have been far-reaching, and great hardships would have been inflicted on many of the most competent of the Australian coasting masters.

Mr. Marks informs the Guild that the Commonwealth Government are introducing a Navigation and Shipping Bill, which is on the lines of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, but with many necessary improvements. A Royal Commission has been appointed to visit each State and hear evidence from those wishing to give it.

THE HOLLYWOOD ROAD HOLOCAUST.

CHARGES OF MURDER AND ARSON.

The hearing of the case in which Chan Chung and Tung Po were charged with murder and arson in connection with the fire at No. 168 Hollywood Road, wherein several persons were burnt to death, was continued before Mr. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court yesterday. Mr. F. J. Baddeley, Captain-Superintendent of Police, prosecuted, and Mr. Hartshorne (of Messrs. Denys and Bowley's office) represented the Meiji Fire Insurance Company. Prisoners were not defended.

In re, Chief Chinese Detective, declared: On the morning of the 12th ult. at 2.15 a.m., I was in a chair going from West to East. Just as I reached No. 170, Hollywood Road, I heard someone calling out "Fire." He called out two or three times. I then saw a man standing outside the door of No. 168. I looked in and saw that it was in darkness. I caught hold of the man who shouted "Fire." Then I saw fire burn up suddenly inside No. 168. The man I seized was the first defendant. I afterwards saw the second defendant running out of No. 168. I also caught hold of him. I then shouted out "Fire" and afterwards said to the defendants, "This is your doing." The first defendant said: "The master order me to do it." I smelt a strong smell of kerosene in the premises. I asked the prisoners where the master had gone. One of them replied, "He has gone to Canton." After the fire caught, it was only about one minute before it spread all over the ground floor.

William Sydney Bissell, sworn, submitted a plan showing the positions of floors, etc., in houses Nos. 168, Hollywood Road, and 39, Square Street.

Kwok Yik San declared: On the early morning of the 12th January I was going along Hollywood Road. I heard someone behind me cry out "Fire." I walked back in the direction of the cry, when I saw Lu Po arrest two men. I looked in No. 168 and saw a little fire. I heard the detective say "This is your work." I then warned them and said "You are unlucky; you will get twenty years at least." I stayed there three or four minutes, and when I left the fire was burning strongly.

Li Yee Sui, P.C. No. 375, said the second defendant ran out of the house fully dressed.

Wong Pak Mo said: I lived at No. 168, Hollywood Road, second floor, with my wife and two children. On the night of the 11th January we were sleeping there. I was awakened in the early morning, and on going out to the verandah saw flame coming from the ground floor. I shouted "fire," and rushing in again caught up my son, and went up to the third floor. I then laid down my son and looked for a way of escape, but could not find one. My uncle and cousin, who were on the verandah with me, pulled down the partition and we escaped into the house on the eastern side, and out by Square-Street. After I got to the third floor, I was unable, owing to the fierceness of the fire, to return to the second to try to save my wife and daughter. Later in the morning I informed the Police that my wife was missing, and went with Inspector Gourlay to the scene of the fire, where I identified the bodies of my wife and daughter.

Hearing continues.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

1st February, 1906.

A GOOD STORY.

Just about the end of the year, creditors expect their debtors to settle all accounts, so as to be in "sqn ru" in the new year. When the debtors will not, or cannot pay, the creditors, in order to enforce the quicker settlement of their accounts, will sometimes go themselves or send their poor relatives to the debtor's house to sleep and eat until the debt is paid. Here is the story of how one debtor defeated the plan of his creditors. A man named Chan, who keeps a shop in Ho Pui Street, sued his debtors Chow and others at the mandarin yamen for a debt of a few thousand dollars. Palm oil reached the mandarin Chan, and the plaintiff not only lost his case, but had to pay the defendant \$1,500. He went home infurated, determined not to pay. What did the defendants do? They hired and sent about a dozen women, old and young, to his shop to eat and sleep there, of course at the expense of the plaintiff, and to make as much noise as they could. After standing this for a day or two the plaintiff quietly hired six or seven lopors to stay in his shop. The women cleared off, then, LOST HIS HEAD.

A native by name Wong Ngah Chew for falsely pretending to be a Japanese and a Roman Catholic, thereby committing fraud, interfering in matter of law, and complaining against the mandarin, was arrested in Sam-Sui, tried before the Non Hoi Magistrate, and sentenced to capital punishment. A few days ago he was tied hand and foot, and carried to the execution ground and decapitated.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

A woman, Li Mok She, of middle age, short and thin, has undergone the most cruel and barbarous punishment of *lingier*, by being tied to a cross and cut into slices, for having killed her husband and mother-in-law by rat poison.

A FATE.

Canton is experiencing severe cold just now. It is snowing, and mendicants are dying of cold and hunger. On account of the rumour that a number of firms in Hongkong are on the brink of insolvency, commercial credit here has been considerably shaken. Indeed, the merchants were in something like a panic, until a few leading merchants came up from Hongkong and assured them that they would be responsible in necessary cases.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DUSTBIN PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

2nd February.

SIR, I shall be glad if you will allow me a small space in your valuable paper to reproduce the enclosed cutting from *Lloyd's News*, which is interesting to your readers and to the community at large.

An important case relating to the collection of house refuse came before the Spelthorne magistrates at Sunbury. The Teddington Urban District Council recently decided to have a daily collection of dust, and circularised householders requesting them to place their dustbins in front of their houses. Mr. George Biddle, of The Hawthorns, Udney-park-road, Teddington, refused to comply with this notice, maintaining that it was the duty of the council to take the refuse from the back of his premises. The council denied their responsibility, and consequently were summoned by Mr. Bidell for failing to fulfil their obligations under section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The council's representative contended that that authority could pass a resolution to the effect that they would not collect any refuse at all.

In impugning a nominal fine of 5s., the chairman of the Bench (Mr. John Asby) said the magistrates considered the council's request reasonable and proper, but the council having not taken to collect houses refuse, must do so, and if a householder refused to place the dust receptacle in front of his house then the council must go to the back and fetch it.

Yours, &c.,

A RATEPAYER.

THE SEAMEN'S HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 2nd February.

SIR, Your correspondent "Expert" is entirely wrong in his conclusions. Without wishing to enter into any controversy on the subject, I being best qualified to know, will state the real facts.

The \$10 deposit is simply a guarantee to the plaintiff, as it is responsible for the man's keeping for six months, not one month as stated. If the man repudiates before his deposit is exhausted, and he generally does, his balance, after the cost of his board and lodgings has been deducted, is refunded. Sailors are charged at the rate of \$1.15 per day and officers at the rate of \$1.20. It might also be added that in the event of a seaman becoming sick, the Home guarantees his hospital expenses.

Without making any boast as to the fare provided, "Expert" will confer a favour if he will take the trouble to visit the Home. I shall be only too pleased to show him round, and let him see what value discharged seafarers get for their money. From his total ignorance of the subject, I am convinced that he has never been within the walls of the Home, and his letter is only worthy of a reply on the subject at this time, and because of the erroneous ideas it might give rise to. Yours sincerely,

A. A. H. MILROY.
Superintendent, Sailors' Home.

THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR, I have failed to find any justification in the letter written by His Excellency the Governor for the statement in "Expert's" letter that the charge for board and lodgings at the Sailors' Home is \$60 a month. His Excellency puts the charge at \$1.15 per day, and when "Expert" adds to his list the cost of lighting, fuel for cooking, servants, the salary of the superintendent and the rental of the building (or interest on capital invested if no "house rent" is paid), his figures prove to me that \$35.65 is not an extortive charge for the accommodation, but an extremely moderate one.

The demand for a deposit of \$60 when a man enters the institution suggests to my mind that the authorities calculate that when a man gets stranded here he will be very fortunate if he finds another berth within a couple of months. That I take to be the teaching of experience. His Excellency apparently is under the impression that the average stay at the Home is from 10 to 20 days.

UBIQUE.

CHOPSTICK FEAST IN LONDON.

Ching Ling Foo, the Chinese magician, considers that he has won a moral victory.

He challenged his rival, Chung Ling Soo, who now appearing at the Hippodrome, to a test of skill, and the rival declined the combat.

In order to celebrate his moral victory, Ching Ling Foo invited a few friends to the Hotel Province to a quiet dinner.

"Chopsticks provided" was the intimation on the invitation card.

The dinner was thoroughly Chinese, with the exception of the w^omen. There were fourteen dishes, each about three inches in diameter, and their mysterious contents were of various flavours—such as those of chicken, shrimps, and nuts.

The manipulation of the chopsticks caused much distress to the European visitors, even after they had been instructed how to use them.

The Chinese guests smiled indulgently, and picked up tiny grains of rice to show how easily it could be done.

A curious point of Chinese etiquette was that Ching Ling Foo did not appear until the end of the feast. Mrs. Ching, her brother, and pretty little Chee Toy, her daughter, sat at the table, and directed the nimble Chinese waiters.

Ching Ling Foo was in the kitchen, superintending the cooking, which was all done by himself and his Chinese servants. To prepare the dinner with his own hands is the greatest compliment a Chinaman can offer his guests.

Mrs. Ching sipped a few cups of tea, but the customs of her country forbade her to eat before her guests.

When the dinner was finished Ching Ling Foo wished his guests "Chin chin" and drank a cup of tea in their honour. He afterwards made a few plates and wine bottles vanish, and did more magic with five tiny red balls than most conjurers could do with a stageful of paraphernalia.

Little Chee Toy ended a lively evening by singing "Because I love you" in English with frequent lapses into her native tongue.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 2nd February.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR, MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PRESIDENT JUDGE).

LAU WAN KUT V. TSUI KWAI.

Hearing resumed in this action, in which the plaintiff claimed \$210, damages, and \$17.70 costs, the damages being value of the deficiency of certain goods which the defendant undertook to carry from Chan Tsoo to Hongkong. Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) for the defendant.

The plaintiff having closed his case, witnesses were called for the defence. The junk master said:—I did not know the plaintiff's cargo was rice; we are not allowed to carry rice out of China. On the 10th ult., when we got as far as Capitanum, some rice leaked out. There was a strong wind which made the junk heel over and the cargo shifted. Li Sz, a man in my employ, receives and delivers general cargo. Rice is not included in general cargo, and Lo had no authority to receive rice. He knew that such rice was breaking the law. If I had known that rice was on board before I left, Chan Tsoo, I should have refused to carry it. As the freight for turnips is six cattanes per picul, the freight for five thousand cattanes would be about \$1.3. During the bad weather at Capitanum two jars fell overboard, and several ounces escaped from other jars. Lo saw the cargo on shore at Hongkong.

By the Court—I was on board during the unloading.

Witness continuing—Lo received the freight.

By the Court—It went into my pocket afterwards.

Witness continuing—The purchase price of rice is a little over \$1s. 2 per picul. I was never told that some of these jars were broken, nor that some of the rice was missing.

By the Court—About fifty of the hundred jars were stowed on deck and the remainder in the hold. Those on deck were covered with matting.

Witness continuing—The jars could not have been tampered with on my junk. I do not know whether or not they were broken, as they were in baskets.

Cross-examined—I generally ask Lo about the rice and did question him about these hundred baskets. He said they were turnips, but did not show me the manifest then, and I did not ask him for it. The freight is always the same.

Mr. Harding—When did you first know that the freight was going to be \$75?

Witness—When we got to Capitanum and the rice fell out, I said to Lo that he was cheating me. I had to deliver these goods at Hongkong. I did not speak to the man who came to take delivery. Someone came off on the 12th and spoke to my supercargo and I overheard the conversation. The stranger said we could not ask for so much freight, and the other replied, "We have broken the law." On the 10th ult. at Capitanum I told Lo to write \$70 on the envelope.

His Honour—There has been ratification.

In adjourning the case His Honour, addressing the plaintiff, who is a Canton resident, said:—Will you have recovered from the China New Year by Tuesday morning?

The plaintiff nodded his head.

Result—R.L. 2, R.G.A. 0.

Y.M.C.A. (CHINESE DEPARTMENT) V. MOSLEMS.

This match was played at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon.

Result—Y.M.C.A. 3; Moslems, 1.

Cross-examined—My consignee in Japan said it was very hard to sell the goods.

Mr. Stevenson—Why did you not tell him to send them back to Hongkong?

His Honour—Why did you not send them to Port Arthur? (Laughter.)

Witness—I told him to send them back in October. I told all my friends in Japan that they were good dates, but they did not want them. I saw samples of the dates in Japan; they looked spoiled. The consignee told me the dates were spoiled and the card-board boxes were stained. I did not get the bill of lading for them on my return to Hongkong till about the 20th January.

His Honour—The question arises as to whether the defendant wantonly detained these goods, and of course if he has done so he is liable for damage to them. Before handing them to the defendant the plaintiff already had them in the Colony for five months during the worst months in the year. Originally these dates were handed to the defendant to be sold without commission, quite friendly—and there is no evidence that any time was fixed in which the defendant had to either sell or return them. When the defendant was going to Japan the plaintiff demanded security. The defendant refused, and I do not see why he should have done otherwise. On arriving at Japan he found the dates musty, and not in a good condition. I think I may presume that if these dates were saleable the Japanese, who have a sweet tooth like theirs, would have bought them. If they were not marketable October, November or December would be as reasonable, the one as the other, for returning them. Judgment for the defendant and costs.

FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

At about 6.30 p.m. yesterday fire broke out on the second floor of a three-story house, kept by Cheng Yuk (hun) of the Nam Loong firm, in Queen's Road Central. The flames spread rapidly till the whole upper part of the building was blazing. Fire Brigade operations were carried out under the orders of Chief Inspector Baker, a number of blue-jackets lending a hand. A large crowd of Europeans backed by a throng of Chinese watched the conflagration. Inspector Dymond was in charge of police regulating the traffic. The roof over the block of three houses; Nos. 86, 97 and 99, crashed in. The fire was well under control at about a quarter to eight. The upper floors were completely gutted, while the ground and first floors were damaged by water. The premises were insured in L'Urbaine Insurance Company for \$35,000, in the Tug U Insurance Company for \$10,000 and in the Imperial Insurance Company for \$10,000.

Witness—The change of ends saw some pretty passing among the R.E. forwards. Both defences were good. A clever piece of play between Ogles and Hampson finished with the latter contering finely. Heatley shot a goal.

Result—R.L. 2; R.G.A. 0.

Y.M.C.A. (CHINESE DEPARTMENT) V. MOSLEMS.

This match was played at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon.

Result—Y.M.C.A. 3; Moslems, 1.

CRICKET.

SWATOW V. HONGKONG.

Messrs. T. C. Gray and A. O. Brown are going to Swatow today instead of Messrs. W. Ross and P. W. Goldring.

HOWLOW C.C. V. R.E.

The following players have been selected to play for the Kowloon C.C. against the R.E. in the League match at Happy Valley at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).—S. Lightfoot, J. Parkes, J. Clelland, E. R. Heron, Dr. J. H. Swan, J. Robinson, H. L. Garrett, Lieut. F. C. Burd, Lieut. W. F. Lunnon, Lieut. W. B. Duncan, Lieut. G. H. Dobbyn, and P. Moss.

SOLDIERS' CLUB CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The final in the Soldiers' Club Challenge Shield (Cricket) was played at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The match, R.E. Staff and Department v. the R.W.K. Regiment, ended in a win for the Engineers by eleven runs.

BOWLS.

The drawing of the Hongkong Civil Service C.C. Monthly Bowls Competition, the first round to be finished on or before the 15th inst., is as follows:—Mofer v. Cossy, Highv. Raven, Parkhouse v. E. Hudson, W. H. E. Smith v. Hill, Gourlay v. M. Taylor, Witchell v. Firth, J. Smith v. Blowey, Howlett v. Brett, Andrews v. Carter, Duncan v. Woolley, Craig v. Pitt, Dougherty v. Brand, Cooper v. Weeser, Reidie v. Cotton, Fenton a bye.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has fallen throughout Japan and risen at all the stations. A marked anticyclone lies over the whole of N. China and gradients are very steep upon the east coast, and more moderate upon the west coast. Very strong N.E. mists will be experienced in the Formosa Channel and to the northward of it and moderate to fresh N.E. winds in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast—Moderate N. to N.E. winds, overcast, fair.

WEATHER REPORT.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the MANAGER. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Code: A.H.C., 5th Ed. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS. THE Company's Steamship

"PENTAKOTA"; having arrived from the above Ports, Consignments of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge, or remaining on board after 4 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 3rd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [373]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PAKLING," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd instant.

Optical Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 8th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to re-jection.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTEFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1905. [374]

WANTED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY

will be closed on SATURDAY, 4th February, and open on MONDAY, 6th February, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The following hours of business will be observed in ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

SATURDAY, 4th February, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

MONDAY, 6th February, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1905. [375]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE

AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"SACHSEN"

ON THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Captain H. Feyen, will leave for the above places

TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [376]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SACHSEN."

The NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optical Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. THIS AFTERNOON, the 2nd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to re-jection.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [377]

FROM BREMEN, HAMBURG, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAMBI"

Captain Linning, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optical Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-DAY, the 2nd inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to re-jection.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [378]

FRUM HAMBURG, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"RHENANIA"

Captain Behrens, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optical Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-DAY, the 2nd inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to re-jection.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [379]

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1904. [380]

L'UNION DE PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed

AGENTS for the above are prepared to

accept risks at current rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1904. [381]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF

TORONTO AND LONDON.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1851.

MARINE BRANCH

THE Undersigned having been appointed

AGENTS for the above are prepared to

accept risks at current rates.

H. D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [382]

THE UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed

AGENTS for the above Company are

prepared to accept risks at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [383]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF AIX-LA-CHAPELL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

AGENTS for the above Company, are

prepared to accept risks against FIRE

at Current Rates.

DEUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1904. [384]

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

AGENTS for the above Company, are

prepared to accept risks against FIRE

at Current Rates.

QUAN WAH & CO.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,

EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sole Agents of

QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers

All descriptions of

GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.

Dealers in

GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS

Prices & Estimates on Application.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [385]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, on FRIDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1905, at No. 2, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st-11th February, 1905, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1905. [386]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of the General Manager, Pudding Street, at 12.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 13th February, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1904, and the Report of the General Manager.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 13th February, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1905. [387]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the Directors together with a statement of accounts, declaring a Dividend, and confirming the appointment of a Director, and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 14th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. ARNOLD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1905. [388]

ENTERTAINMENTS

AN

ORGAN RECITAL

will be given by

MR. A. G. WADE

in

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,

on

TUESDAY,

the 7th February, at 5.15 P.M.

Vocalist:-

Mrs. A. G. GORDON,

A Collection will be made in aid of the Organ Fund.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [389]

THEATRE ROYAL.

FRIEDENTHAL

FRIEDENTHAL !!

FRIEDENTHAL !!

THE WORLD-RENNED PIANIST

HERR ALBERT

FRIEDENTHAL

MESSRS. GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., LTD.

PORTS AND SHERRIES.

IN ORDER to keep up with the competition existing, through which the prices of these Wines have been lately reduced by as much as \$8.00 and \$10.00 per case, WE SHALL IN FUTURE GRANT A DISCOUNT OF

10 PER CENT. ON ALL

MESSRS. GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., LTD.

PORTS AND SHERRIES

listed by us.

GREGOR & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD.

45

TO LET

"HATHERLEIGH."

A DETACHED RESIDENCE with Tennis Court on Conduit Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 4, RIFON TERRACE.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, facing Race-course.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904.

TO LET.

NOS. 19 & 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Nos. 74, CAINE ROAD.
GODOWNS Nos. 34, 34a, 34c, Praya East
Possession from 1st January, 1905.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1904.

TO LET.

3RD FLOOR, suitable for Office.

Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904.

TO LET.

EYRIE. Unfurnished. Newly repaired,
Painted and Coloured. No. 7, BELLIOS TERRACE, 1st Row.
No. 21, " " 3rd Row.
Nos. 11 & 14, " " 2nd Row.

BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, low rental.
"KELLETT'S GLEST" (Furnished), Peck, for 24 months from 15th April to 30th June, 1905.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, Peak. To Let Furnished, from 1st March to 30th April, 1905.

2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Anteroom and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905.

TO LET.

THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, with or without Board, in private family. Suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple.

Apply to—
C. Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1904.

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings, facing New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1905.

TO LET.

SINGLE or DOUBLE-FLOORED GODOWN, also LAND To Let on lease or for Sale, in Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.,
13, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905.

TO LET

From 1st March Next.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Kowloon with joint use of Tennis Court.
Apply to—
"KOWLOON".
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWNS No. 109 and 101, Praya East, with Water Frontage.
Apply to—
VICTORIA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1904.

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 15 & 14, Queen's Road Central (Corporation House); & 20, GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken on a long lease.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late P. Blackhead & Co. and Shawan, Tomes & Co.'s Offices, Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases.

Apply to—
CHUNG SHUN KOO,
12 & 14, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1904.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in MACAO, in excellent position and near Praya Grande, contains 12 Rooms.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
SUPERINTENDENT,
E. E. Telegraph Co.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1904.

TO LET.

SIX FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOUSES in Observatory Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon. Each with Five Spacious Wall-ventilated Living Rooms, Two Bathrooms, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Courts, Servants' Quarters, Water, Gas, Electric Lights and Bells. Moderate Rental. Possession on or about 1st April, 1905.

Apply to—
ARATRON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

TO LET.

ALL LETTERS Addressed—
MANAGER, Mitsubishi Co., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES—
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES
SHANGHAI: H. J. TRIPP,
HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES,
MANILA: COMPAGNA MARITIMA,
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Arsenal; the Imperial Railway, Sanyo, Kiushu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinmei, Nambutsu and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hoji Colliery, which will be ready to produce on a large scale the best Burm Coal from 1905.

Sole Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Iwagawa) and Matsusaka Coals.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1903 by the Company amounted to 1,210,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and the well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the EAST is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1904.

VISITORS TO CANTON Should purchase

FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER.

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (s.e.) HANKOW With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

Price \$1.90

On Sale at—
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Messrs. W. BEERWEY & CO.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

A SHANGHAI STORY FROM PORT ARTHUR.

— 6 —

The Shanghai story says: A young lady, who arrived here by the s.s. "Australia," tells the following pathetic tale of suffering:—Since the siege of Port Arthur began there has been nothing but misery amongst the majority of the population although everybody tried to distract away care and worry by attending spectacles, plays, etc., not knowing what was in store for them in the last three months. No flour, staple food could be had except by the rich, who could afford it; the poorer folk had to subsist on biscuits from the ships in harbour. This made life rather hard to bear, besides all the time to be in hiding and shelter of some kind to escape the shells and bullets which were flying through the air without intermission almost day and night. For instance, the house we occupied in the old town was riddled with bullets, all our window glasses were smashed and we had no glass to replace them. We had to patch them up with paper and old clothes to keep out the cold, as food was scarce and we had burned most of our furniture with the exception of a table and a couple of chairs which were actually useful. The bedding of course was iron and we could not use that for lighting purposes. The scenes amongst us were most heartbreaking; poor, frail women like myself considered ourselves a burden on our husbands and brothers, although there were some that were a great help to the men during the siege. Every day we were expecting to be relieved, but relief never came. Our illusion was dispelled, when the news went round that we were to surrender! No! do not let our superiors were in the right, at least we women thought so, thinking only of the relief that we would feel when liberated from the present situation! The day came when the Japanese marched in! What transpired I do not know being prostrated with my sufferings, but oh! the agony when the Japanese came and ransacked our houses, as I believe the other houses and contents were treated the same! Before my weary eyes all my clothing etc., were ruthlessly thrown about before things useful were appropriated. Being a woman of course, I did not understand that looting was permissible as I was told afterwards. Still, the only thought that came into my head was, that we were to be free from all the agony and sufferings. Our rejoicing were short lived, as we were kept in Port Arthur for seven days after the surrender; food was served out very sparingly and we were better off than during the siege, only we could live more safely, as no shooting took place and we had no fear of stray bullets. On the seventh day we were allowed to leave for Dalmat and the journey had to be taken in native carts! The misery of it! Cold, hungry and in agony of being molested and ill-treated. In Dalmat we were put on a steamer, the name of which I cannot remember, being too dazed and not taking any interest in anything. Reaching Nagasaki, we were landed on the quarantine station, remaining there for five hours without food or drink (I was one of the last party to land), what the others suffered I cannot tell. After the five hours' detention we were put on board of the French mail steamer "Australia," where our suffering did not cease altogether, for we were crammed, having over 600 men, women and children all huddled up somehow; but at least we arrived safely at Wusong, amid great rejoicings of everyone, on the morning of the 16th January. Half of our company on board are to stay here until the arrival of the next mail steamer, either German or French, the other half is proceeding to Hongkong, Canton and Macao. I cannot tell. After the five hours' detention we were put on board of the French mail steamer "Australia," where our suffering did not cease altogether, for we were crammed, having over 600 men, women and children all huddled up somehow; but at least we arrived safely at Wusong, amid great rejoicings of everyone, on the morning of the 16th January. Half of our company on board are to stay here until the arrival of the next mail steamer, either German or French, the other half is proceeding to Hongkong, Canton and Macao. I cannot tell. After the five hours' detention we were put on board of the French mail steamer "Australia," where our suffering did not cease altogether, for we were crammed, having over 600 men, women and children all huddled up somehow; but at least we arrived safely at Wusong, amid great rejoicings of everyone, on the morning of the 16th January. 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OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
**CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**
JOINT SERVICES.

FOOTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 6th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 14th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 21st February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTONOR"	On 25th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	On 27th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 3rd March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th March.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 14th February.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 20th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	On 28th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 14th March.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 20th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 28th March.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, etc.	"PINGSUEY"	On 6th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	For Freight, apply to—	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1905.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 3rd February.
SHANGHAI	"HUEH"	On 9th February.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 13th February.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KANSU"	On 14th February.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, RABAINE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 14th February.
TIENTSIN	"CHIHLI"	On 28th February.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"M. STRUVE"	SUNDAY, 5th Feb., at Daylight.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"B. BJORNSEN"	WEDNESDAY, 8th Feb., at Daylight.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"C. A. OLSEN"	SUNDAY, 12th Feb., at Daylight.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FRITHJOF"	WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb., at Daylight.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"H. A. HABALDSE"	
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"TRIUMPH"	
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"A. HANSEN"	

On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8 Rue Vieux Royal Central.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2,640	R. Rodger	Manila	Fri., 3rd Feb., 3 P.M.
RUBI	2,640	R. W. Almond	Manila	Sat., 11th Feb., 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1905.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

B.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 8th Feb.
B.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 8th Mar.
B.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar.
B.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar.
B.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 19th April.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence & via New York & 26th via St. Lawrence.

Intermediate on Steamers, 240.

and 1st Class Rail, 242.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES

The Post Office will be entirely closed on Saturday, the 4th February (Chinese New Year's day). On Monday, the 6th inst., the office will be open from 8 a.m., until 9 a.m. Correspondence posted up to 9 a.m. only will be sent out for delivery on that day.

The Money Order Office will be closed on both days.

The *Caledonien*, with the French Mail of the 6th January, left Singapore on Monday, the 6th inst., at 8.30 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 6th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 3rd December.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	FROM	DATE
Canton		Friday, 3rd, 7.30 a.m.
Macao		Friday, 3rd, 7.30 a.m.
Quang Chow Wan, Hoikow, Pakhoi & Haiphong		Friday, 3rd, 9.00 a.m.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Tasmania (Washington)		Friday, 3rd, 10.00 a.m.
Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Herbertshohe, Mindanao, Brisbane and Sydney		Friday, 3rd, 10.00 a.m.
Prinz Waldemar		Friday, 3rd, 10.00 a.m.
Heuzenhausen		Friday, 3rd, 1.15 p.m.
Manila		Friday, 3rd, 2.00 p.m.
Manila		Friday, 3rd, 2.00 p.m.
Kojo		Friday, 3rd, 2.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Chinawtan and Tientsin via Chinawtan		Friday, 3rd, 3.00 p.m.
Ningpo and Shanghai		Friday, 3rd, 3.00 p.m.
Haiphong		Friday, 3rd, 4.00 p.m.
SHANGAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA		Friday, 3rd, 5.00 p.m.
Nantou		Friday, 3rd, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai		Friday, 3rd, 5.00 p.m.
Sanbae		Friday, 3rd, 5.00 p.m.
Powai		Friday, 3rd, 5.00 p.m.
Falakon		Sunday, 5th, 9.00 a.m.
Domitico		Monday, 6th, 9.00 a.m.
Pentakota		Monday, 6th, 9.00 a.m.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin. (Late Letters 11.30 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Tuesday, 7th, Printed Matter and Samples, 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai		Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.) Letters, 11.00 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Tuesday, 7th, 3.00 p.m.
SHANGAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Wednesday, 8th, Printed Matter and Samples, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.) Letters, 10.45 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		Wednesday, 8th, Printed Matter and Samples, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 a.m.) Letters, 10.45 a.m.
Kumsong		Thursday, 9th, 2.00 p.m.
Ton		Thursday, 9th, 3.00 p.m.

TO-MORROW. Competitions for Spoons, Kowloon Bowling Greens, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

2nd February

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/114
Bank Bills, on demand	1/114	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/114	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/114	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/114	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/114	
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	2/48
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/48	
ON GENEVA.—	On demand	2/22
Bank Bills, on demand	2/22	
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight	2/48	
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/462
Bank, on demand	1/47	
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/462
Bank, on demand	1/47	
ON BEIRUTH.—	Bank, on demand	1/47
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank at sight	7/13
Private, 30 days' sight	7/24	
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	9/7
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Pesos	9/54
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	1/114
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	1/184
ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand	1/114
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	Par.
ON HONGKONG.—	On demand	6/64
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.05	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per tael	\$53.70	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	27.14	

OPIUM.

14th January. Quotations are— Allow 'em not to carry. Malwa New \$1070 \$1090 per picul Malwa Old \$1140 \$1160 " Malwa V. Old \$1200 \$1220 " Persian E. quality \$880 " Persian extra fine \$900 " Pata New \$1274 " per chent. Pata Old \$8 " to " Banaras New \$1074 " Banaras Old \$5 " to "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL. The M.M. steamer *Caledonien* left Singapore on Monday, the 30th Jan., at 8 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The P.M. steamer *China*, from San Francisco, on the 10th Jan., via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port on the 31st Jan., a.m., via Kobe, &c.

The P.M. steamer *Monterea* left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, &c., on the 28th Jan.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The L.G.M. steamer *Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on the 21st Jan., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on the 3rd Feb.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on Monday, the 23rd Jan., p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenfern*, from London, left Singa. on the 22nd Jan., and may be expected here on the 3rd Feb.

THE A. & M. steamer *Redi* left Foochow on the 1st Jan., and is due here on the 5th Feb.

The N.G.L. steamer *Capri* left Singapore for this port on the 31st Jan., and is due here on the 6th Feb.

The steamer *Gregory Apear*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 31st Jan., p.m., and is due here on the 6th Feb.

The steamer *Germanicus* left Moji for this port on the 1st Feb.

The P. & A. steamer *Arabia* left Portland on the 5th Jan., and is due here on the 8th Feb.

The Indo-China steamer *Laisang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 23rd Jan., and may be expected here on the 14th Feb.

The steamer *Leather Castle* left New York on the 6th Dec.

The C.M. steamer *Koenin* left Tacoma (Wash.) for U.K. via Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 28th Jan.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 2d February.

COMPANY.

PAID UP.

ADDITIONS.

Banks.

Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 £720 £600, 275.

Nat'l Bank of China A. Shares 25 388.

B. Shares 25 308.

Four. Shares 25 310.

Insurance—

Union 100 \$100 270, sellers

China Insurance 100 265, sellers

Longtan 100 265, sellers

Canton 100 265, sellers

Hongkong Fire 100 265, sellers

China Fire 100 265, sellers

Steamship Cos.—

H. Canton and M. Indo-China S. M. 100 265, buyers

China and Manilla 100 265, buyers

Douglas Steamship 100 265, buyers

Star Ferry 100 265, buyers

Shel Transport & Tramway Co. 100 265, buyers

China Sugar 100 265, buyers

Luzon Sugar 100 265, buyers

Mining—

Charbonnages de Man 100 265, buyers

Docks Etc.—

H. & W. Lock 100 265, buyers

H. & K. Wharf & G. 100 265, buyers

New Amy Dock 100 265, buyers

S.C.F. Loyd & Co. Ltd. 100 265, buyers

Land and Building—

Hongkong Land Inv. 100 265, ex div. sel.

Kowloon Land & E. 100 265, ex div. buy

West Point Building 100 265, ex div. sel.

Hongkong Hotel 100 265, ex div. sel.

Hunghwa E. 100 265, buyers

Shanghai Land 100 265, buyers

Cotton Mills—

International 100 265, buyers

Laon Lung Mow 100 265, buyers

Soychow 100 265, sellers

Hongkong 100 265, sellers

Companies—

Albany Ltd. 100 265, buyers

Hell's Abutots 100 265, sellers

Campbell, Moore & Co. Ltd. 100 265, sellers

China-Borneo Co. Ltd. 100 265, sellers

China Prov. L. & H. 100 265, sellers

Dairy Farm 100 265, sellers

Dr. F. & Co. Ltd. 100 265, sellers

Green Island Cement 100 265, sellers

Hongkong Electric 100 265, sellers

Hongkong & G. 100 265, sellers

H. & J. 1